

Mr. Stone deserves great credit for the present paper, which is a good basis on which to build a better knowledge of plumage changes. Such work is tending rapidly to disprove the many guesses formerly so common but now gradually being displaced by the results of unbiased, systematic study.—W. P.

Stone on Birds collected in North Greenland.¹—Mr. Stone gives an annotated list of the birds "obtained by the Peary party during their sojourn in North Greenland from July, 1891, to August, 1892, and also of those collected by the Relief Expedition of 1892." They consist of 122 specimens, besides numerous nests and eggs, part of which were collected by Mr. Langdon Gibson in the vicinity of Peary's winter quarters, and the remainder by Mr. Charles E. Hite, at various points from Disko to Cape York. The two collections number 19 species each, and collectively represent 28 species, only a part of the species being common to both collections. The annotations give the localities, and generally the dates, of the specimens obtained, with occasionally further notes of interest. No species are added to the Greenland fauna, but the breeding grounds of *Chen hyperborea nivalis* appear to be for the first time here made known.—J. A. A.

Schalow on a Collection of Birds from West Greenland.²—In 1892 the Geographical Society of Berlin sent an expedition to West Greenland, under the direction of Dr. von Drygalski, which was accompanied by Dr. Vanhöffen as naturalist. The region explored extends from latitude 69° to 73°, and the expedition remained in the field from May, 1892, to October, 1893. The birds collected number 29 species, of which 12 are represented only by eggs. Dr. Schalow, in his report upon this collection, includes also notices of a number of additional Greenland birds' eggs contained, in the collection of Major Krüger-Velthusen; some 35 species are thus formally noticed, with passing remarks on a number of others. Many field notes are given, apparently extracted from Dr. Vanhöffen's previously published observations,³ with many technical notes on various species. While the collection gathered by Dr. Vanhöffen added no species to the Greenland fauna he reports seeing a skin of *Tadorna casarca* [= *Casarca casarca* (Linn.)] in a small collection of bird's skins made at Augpalartok, in the District of Upernavik, which was collected

¹ List of Birds collected in North Greenland by the Peary Expedition of 1891-92 and the Relief Expedition of 1892. By Witmer Stone. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1895, pp. 502-505.

² Ueber eine Vogelsammlung aus Westgrönland. Von Herman Schalow. Journ. für Orn., Oct., 1895, pp. 457-481.

³ "Frühlingsleben in Nord-Grönland (Verhandl. Ges. für Erdkunde zu Berlin, XX, 1893, pp. 454-469)."

in that vicinity in 1892. Dr. Schalow thinks it could not have been derived by exchange from any foreign source. Besides, in that same year several specimens of this southeastern species were taken in Iceland; it has also been taken repeatedly in Sweden and Norway, and there seems to be also still another record for North Greenland.¹

Dr. Schalow also incidentally notes the fact of the occurrence of *Anser segetum* [= *Anser fabalis* (Lath.) Salvad.] in North Greenland, as recorded by Winge,² who reports a Greenland specimen as existing in the Zoölogical Museum of Copenhagen. This adds two Old World species to the Greenland fauna in addition to those given in the A. O. U. Check-List.—J. A. A.

Rotzell's Birds of Narberth, Pa., and Vicinity.³—This is a briefly annotated list of 108 species. It does not profess to be a complete list of the birds of the limited area of which it treats, but is excellent as far as it goes, giving briefly just the information most desired in a local list. It includes only such species as have been personally noted by the writer, and forms a good point of departure for further additions, which the author solicits aid in making. He says that he has "refrained from recording any except those that are well authenticated, preferring that future observations should add to the list rather than take from it"—a rule compilers of local lists would do well to always follow. The list is printed with good taste and presents an attractive appearance.—J. A. A.

Rhoads's List of Tennessee Birds.⁴—Mr. Rhoads's list is not limited to the species observed by him during his recent trip through the State (in May and June, 1895; see Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1895, pp. 376-380), but is intended to comprehend all the birds of which we have any record as now inhabiting or formerly occurring in the State." The literature bearing on the subject is scanty, consisting chiefly of Dr. W. H. Fox's two papers, recording 116 species, a fragmentary list by Dr. F. W. Langdon, and some notes on the birds of the Great Smoky Mountains by 'Lemoyne,' numbering altogether 134 species and sub-species. This number is increased by Mr. Rhoads to 215, of which "10 are of doubtful record or identity, although they all belong to the Tennessee fauna."

¹ Winge, Vidensk. Meddel. naturh. Foren. Kjobenhavn, 1895 (p. 63 of author's separata).

² *Ibid.*

³ Birds of Narberth, Pa., | and Vicinity. | — | By | W. E. Rotzell, M.D. | — | 1895. 800, pp. 8.

⁴ Contributions to the Zoölogy of Tennessee, No. 2. Birds. By Samuel N. Rhoads. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, 1895, pp. 463-501. (December 11, 1895.)